The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

The Snow-Storm.

Last night, when the lights of the village
First twinkled along the hill,
And teams that were late with their meal-grists
Came toiling up from the mill;
Slowly drifting and falling,
Like dust from the miller's fan,
On the fields, and the roads, and the fences,
The winter's storm began.

The boy looked out from the window
Away o'er the dusky plain;
"It snows," he cried to his sister,
"Come listen against the pane."
Drifting it fell, and whirling
Like foam where the mill-wheel goes;
And the boy went off with his sister,
And shouted, "It snows, it snows!"

Out through the half-opened doorway
They peered forth into the night;
It dashed its breath into their faces,
And darkened the flickering light;
In the dusk they shouted, "Oh, mother,
The valley is white below,
And teams that go by from the miller's
We scareely can see for the snow."

Then the voice of their gray-haired granddame
Was heard through the whispering gloom,
While the dancing flame of the fire-light
Flecked shadows along the room;
"Come hither," she spake, "my darlings,
The fire at our hearth is warm;
Let us think while the snows are drifting
Of the shelterless lambs in the storm."

All night on the house-tops falling
The soft flakes fluttered down,
And the church-bell's voice grew husky,
From the weight of its frosty crown;
But when the first gleam of daylight
Through darkness began to steal,
He shook it down from his forehead,
And shouted a gladsome peal.

But the hosts of the mail-clad storm-king
Had triumphed throughout the night,
And the banners and blades of autumn
Were crushed in the bitter fight;
But when the red glory of sunrise
Was unfurled in the East again,
There was smoke on the edge of the hill-top,
And a glimmer of spears on the plain.

And the children, the merry children,
Who saw the lights on the hill,
When teams that were late with their meal-grists
Came toiling up from the mill;
When the winter snows are falling,
And the fire on the hearth is warm,
May they think of the prayer of their granddame,
"For the shelterless lambs in the storm."

Select Miscellany.

From Death to Life---Wonderful Escape from the Death Penalty.

The Louisville *Commercial* of January 26th has this startling narrative: We purpose laying before our readers the most startling event that has transpired for many years in our midst. It is so well authenticated, and yet so incredible, so terrible, with such an air of truth surrounding it, that we cannot refrain from giving to the public what has been rumored vaguely for some days in portions of our city. It is well known that the unfortunate Kriel, who suffered death—or was supposed to have done so—last Friday, went to his doom grim, implacable and unnaturally firm. It was well known that his desire to live was paramount to every other earthly desire. His bearing on the scaffold was so unnaturally calm that those who stood near him thought the man did not realize that death was so near, but still clung to life with a terrible tenacity.

When the rope that held the trap was severed, and the body fell, it was a subject of remark that the closed hands and position of the legs and feet remained entirely unchanged, showing a tremendous exercise of will and control of nerve. The neck was not broken, neither was the rope drawn so closely about the man's neck that its mark could be distinguished, nor was the skin chafed a particle. General Whittaker, who was present at the execution by the request of the prisoner, and who examined the body as it hung, declared in the hearing of those in the vicinity of the scaffold that pulsation in the carotid arteries of the neck was discernable after the jail surgeon and his associates had declared life extinct!

After hanging some minutes, Kriel's body was placed in the coffin. The limbs remained flexible, the hands opened with the least persuasion and were crossed on his bosom. The eyes that stared half open when the black cap was withdrawn, remained closed after the slight touch upon them and the face assumed an appearance of mobility and rest. The red flushing in the cheeks came back, to a certain extent, and the dark coloring on the neck, under the knotted rope, partially disappeared. The short time that elapsed between his being placed in the coffin and being driven away was also a subject of remark. No one seemed to have any charge of the body, and it was driven away in a lonely hearse to the vault at the cemetery. Now comes the closing scene of this strange story. Near midnight a light wagon was driven rapidly out Walnut street, in which were seated three muffled silent figures, one of them a surgeon of great experimental knowledge, a firm believer in the theory of resuscitation of animal life through the galvanic process. In the wagon was a mattress and several dark blankets. The wagon halted near the cemetery fence; and the horses were held by the driver, and two men went to the vault, carrying between them a large sack well filled. In a short time they returned, bearing with them a motionless figure shrouded in a blanket. The figure was placed on the mattress, and in silence the wagon was driven back to the city. the body was conveyed to the surgery of a most skillful and learned surgeon, where some ten or twelve excited and expectant students stood anxiously awaiting the arrival. The body was placed in a recumbent position on the table, the clothing loosened, the chest extended, and an incision made in one of the veins of the arm. At first but a small drop of dark colored blood came forth, but repeated incisions and manipulations of the body caused it at last to trickle forth more freely. The galvanic battery was applied, and horrible and wonderful to relate, in less than fifteen minutes the warm blood began to course through the chilled body, and at last the eyes were opened. The students stood appalled, and could hardly realize the extent of the demonstration before them. One of them spoke to Kriel, asking him, "Are you sensible?" The eyes answered expressively, and his lips opened ineffectually, for no speech came forth. Stimulants were poured down the throat of the revived criminal, and in less than one hour after he had been placed in the surgery, Kriel sat up and asked them, "What have you done? Am I alive?" The consternation, and yet the professional delight of the spectators were loudly expressed. The experiment of a reckless class of students and an able experimentalist, had resulted in the resuscitation of a man who had been hung a short time previous. Steps were immediately taken to save the life of the wretched man. Justice had been satisfied by the public execution, though life returned. Why should they deliver up what had so providentially and wonderfully been restored. None of Kriel's personal friends were notified. Strangers disguised him, furnished him with means, and by daylight a man weak and tottering, but firm, immovable in his demeanor, crossed the river and was last seen by a watchful, silent friend, who kept near him on the train leaving Seymour, Indiana, on his way to an unknown, but, it is hoped, better future.

The Relapsing Fever.

This disease, which is now so prevalent in New York, is also raging in London, and has visited St. Petersburg and other great cities of Europe, attacking large numbers of people, it being exceedingly contagious. Its victims are found chiefly among the poor, ill-fed, badly-housed, and dissolute classes of the community.

The symptoms are sudden headache, shivering and high fever, the pulse rising to 144 per minute, in the course of twenty-four hours, and the heat increasing to 105 degrees. Excessive painfulness, especially in the shoulders and legs, continues for three or four days, and about the sixth, sometimes as early as the fifth day, after the onset, the patient begins to sweat so excessively that the temperature is reduced in the course of a single day to a point two or three degrees below the natural heat of the body, that is, down to 95 or 96 degrees. During the first stage of the fever there is usually much vomiting and disturbance of the bowels. Now comes on a period of rest, and the symptoms of disease disappear for a week or ten days, when they return and the patient suffers a more protracted attack than in the first instance. At the end of twenty-one days, if alive, the convalescent begins to hope that all is over with his sickness, and finds, on attempting to leave his bed, painfulness and excessive weakness of his muscles, a blanched and sallow skin, and an absence of all energy and strength, that make every hour and every day wretched and miserable, and if not carefully nourished and surrounded by good sanitary circumstances, is quite sure to have a second relapse. It is said that in London and St. Petersburg three, four and even five relapses have been by no means uncommon. The only treatment of any value is good nursing and good nourishment. It is a peculiarity of the fever that a large proportion of its victims so far recover from the first sharp attack that after six or seven days of sickness they rise, walk about and journey whither they please, and may so journey for a whole week, or more, not knowing the danger to themselves or others.

The presence of God's glory is in heaven; the presence of his power on earth; the presence of his justice in hell, and the presence of his grace with his people. If he deny us his powerful presence, we fall into nothing; if he deny us his gracious presence, we fall into sin; if he deny us his merciful presence, we fall into hell.

A New Projectile---An Invention by which a Cannon Ball may be Thrown Ten Miles---Experiments at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9.

Mr. J. W. Hill, of Jefferson, Williams county, Iowa, has invented a double-shotted projectile by which he claims a shot can be thrown a distance of eight or ten miles.

Messrs. Hill and Roberts arrived here on Monday, with permission from Washington, to make experiments. The shot is conical, with a bore inside, and a time fuse at the side. In fact, it is a small cannon itself. An eight-inch shot fired to-day weighed 200 pounds before being loaded. The inner cavity, or bore, was three and a half inches, and extended some eight inches. Into this cavity was placed a half pound of powder, some tow was then inserted, and then a twelve and a half pound shot. The nozzle is stopped up by a brass plug in two pieces. The double shot was then placed in a cannon and discharged. The fuses are from five to ten seconds. At the end of that time the fuze ignites the powder and discharges the twelve pound shot. The inventor claims that the velocity of the small shot is greater than was that of the larger one; but that is a point to be determined. The experiments were commenced on Monday but in consequence of the plug in the end of the shot not being screwed in, the plug and the ball both fell out after travelling about one mile. For to-day's experiments, however, the plugs were made to screw into the shot, and the result was satisfactory. The fuse to the eight-inch shot was a ten-second fuse, and at the end of that time the twelve-and a-half-pound shot was discharged, and the eight-inch shot kept on its way until its force was expended. The explosion does not burst the shot, but drives out the plug, as there is no vacancy between the shot and the nozzle. This projectile has now been tested for the first time, and is pronounced a success. The experiments were made by Colonel T. G. Baylor, commanding the arsenal at this post, and a full report will be forwarded to the Chief of Ordinances.

The principle on which the improvement is made is regarded as a good one. Our 16-inch gun throws a solid shot at least five miles. Load one of these guns with a double-shotted projectile with a fuse arranged to discharge the small shot when the cannon ball has reached its highest elevation—a 15-inch shot would take twenty or twenty-four-pound shot without danger of bursting, and it is claimed that it would go further from this elevation than it would from the ground. The large shot would of course be fired at the object, while the small one would be sent on to do what execution it could, and in firing at a line of troops would be very effective. The small shot is made with a sabot for the rifle in the large shot, and is large enough to fill up the space between the powder and the plug, which is screwed in, but only just enough to keep it from being shaken out.

Messrs. Hall and Roberts are entirely satisfied with the success of the experiments, and believe they can fire a shot almost any distance.

Home of Washington.

The house was originally built by Laurence Washington, brother of George, and was of the old gable-roofed style, with only four rooms on each floor. It was about one third the size of the present building, but General Washington enlarged and improved it; so that, for the times in which it was built, it was a large and handsome residence, and indicated the good taste and liberal ideas of its owner. Within, on the ground, floor are six rooms, with a spacious hall extending through the centre of the building, opening in front upon the ample piazza, and at the rear into the garden. The rooms and the hall have heavy ornamental cornices and soft wainscots, and a massive stairway leads to the chambers. All the woodwork of the house is of the most substantial character. The parlor, library, and breakfast-room of Washington occupy the south side of the house, and from the latter a narrow staircase leads to what was a private study. Upon the north side are a reception-room, parlor, and large drawing-room. Near to the house, on one side of the yard, was a kitchen, and a store-room and laundry were on the other, in the common to persons of wealth at the south. These smaller buildings were connected with the main structure by neat, open colonnades, roofed and paved. The servants had "quarters," as their houses were called, a little way off.

Washington was his own architect, and drew every plan in detail with his own hand, and he also selected each tree with which to adorn the grounds, and generally superintended their removal. The beautiful lawn of twenty acres, in the rear of the mansion, was also laid out by him, with its carriage-way and its great variety of shade trees. At the western front of the house was an oval grass plat, with a dial-post in the centre. No alteration has been made in these plans originated and carried into execution by Washington, and the visitor of to-day can see just how the house and grounds appeared in those far-off days when their owner sat in his piazza, looked over his spacious lawn, and contentedly and thankfully thought of the great events of his life, around which clustered, and upon which hung, the destinies of a nation. He loved the beautiful; he had large flower gardens, an extensive conservatory, in which he collected rare exotics, summer-houses, and shady nooks; and he was also careful to provide all that was necessary to make bodily comfort. The house was a place of resort. Hither came the soldiers of the revolution, companions in arms of the beloved chief; here came Lafayette, the firm friend of the colonies; here came distinguished people from all sections of the country. And, now that he who was the centre of interest, the great attraction, sleeps in the tomb at the foot of the lawn, sacredness clings to the house and all that surrounds it, and Mount Vernon is known the wide world through as the "Home of Washington."—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

Interesting Operation—Transfusion of Blood Successfully Performed upon a Young Lady.

The readers of this paper will remember the report of an interesting experiment of transfusing blood into the veins of a dog, performed at Rush Medical College last Wednesday by Drs. Freer and Hunt. The carotid artery of the animal was severed and the blood allowed to run out until the subject was apparently lifeless. An incision was then made in the jugular vein, and the blood was injected back into the animal's system, with the effect of restoring him to life.

The account of this interesting experiment given to the *Post* was noticed by the friends of a young lady in Iowa, who had been for some time wasting away with disease supposed to be consumption, and they sent to Dr. Freer to come and make the experiment of transfusing blood into her system. Dr. Hunt, of the Faculty of Rush College, responded to the call, and found the patient in a very low condition. He proceeded to take some sixteen ounces of blood from the arm of a young brother of the girl and injected it into her veins. The patient went into a comatose condition, and it was found that still more of the vital fluid was necessary. Another supply was therefore drawn from a sister of the invalid and injected, and finally a third supply from another brother about ten years of age—thirty-six ounces of warm, living blood being thus conveyed into the system of the young woman within a few hours. The event is not yet determined, though the prospects of recovery are very hopeful, if the lungs are not too nearly destroyed. If the disease is only incipient, it is thought that life and health will be restored. This experiment is the only one of the kind ever attempted in the West, and is very rare elsewhere, though it has been tried with success.—The result in this case will be anxiously looked for, not only by the friends of the patient, but by the scientific world generally.—*Chicago Post, 12th.*

THE SPEED OF BIRDS.—Spallanzi found that the swallow can fly at the rate of 92 miles an hour, and he computes the rapidity of the swift to be not less than 250 miles an hour. If it can move at this rate for a short distance, the swift must be ranked as the swiftest of birds. The common crow can make about 25 miles, the eider duck 90 miles, the eagle 140, the hawk and many other birds 150 miles per hour. The flight of migratory birds does not probably exceed 50 miles within the hour. A falcon belonging to Henry IV. of France escaped from Frontainebleau and was found at Malta, having made at least 1,580 miles within 24 hours. Sir John Ross, on the 6th of October, 1850, dispatched from Assistance Bay two young carrier pigeons, and on October 13 one of them reached its dovecote in Ayrshire, Scotland. The direct distance being about 2,000 miles, the speed was comparatively slow. Birds whose flights have excited astonishment have been in most instances assisted by aerial currents moving in the same direction.

GLUE WHICH WILL UNITE EVEN POLISHED STEEL.—A turkish receipt for a cement used to fasten diamonds and other precious stones to metalic surfaces, and which is said to unite even surfaces of polished steel, although exposed to moisture, is as follows: "Dissolve five or six bits of gum mastic, each of the size of a large pea, in as much spirits of wine as will suffice to render it liquid. In another vessel dissolve in brandy as much isinglass, previously softened in water, as will make a two ounce vial of strong glue, adding two small bits of gum ammoniac, which must be rubbed until dissolved. Then mix the whole with heat. Keep in a vial closely stopped. When it is to be used, set the vial in boiling water."

An individual of much practical experience says that green elder, deposited in and about mows of hay and grain, will prove an effectual preventive against the depredations of mice and rats. These animals are frequently very destructive in their ravages, and if a remedy so simple and easy of attainment be efficacious, it deserves to be known and remembered by all. We have long known that the stalks of the common mullen will drive rats from their haunts.

RECEIPTS FROM SPIRITS, TOBACCO, &c.—From an official statement it appears that during the year ending with December, the receipts from spirits were nearly $50,000,000; from tobacco upwards of $28,000,000; from stamps $15,882,000; from salaries $701,000. The aggregate receipts of the Bureau were nearly $471,000,000.

It is difficult to conceive anything more beautiful than the reply given by one in affliction, when he was asked, "how he bore it so well?" "It lightens the stroke," said he, "to draw near to Him who handles the rod."

AGRICULTURAL.

The Fruits of Intelligent Industry.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer*—one of our very best exchanges—thus speaks of the way he constructed a farm out of the poorest kind of materials, and how he did it. We hope it will have the effect of inspiring some of our young farmers just entering upon life for themselves, who generally have a far better foundation to build on.

"Thirty years ago I came in possession of about sixty-five acres of rocky, clayey land. About sixteen acres of this land was in mowing, about thirty in pasture and the remainder was in wood. With small means, but strong hands and a willing heart I went to work to see if I could get a subsistence from so unpromising a patch of earth. The result has been that I have *lived*, and if I have not grown rich I have at least proved to my own satisfaction that farming is an honest, paying business, when properly and intelligently conducted. In the first place I fenced off about five acres of my pasture land, which I broke up and sowed with grain and grass seed; I took off but one crop, viz: that of grain; the next year breaking up another piece of my pasture, I allowed my cattle to run upon the piece first sowed down. In this way in about six years I had broken up and sowed down the whole of my pasture land, applying no dressing except that dropped by the cattle. Going over my pasture land in this manner from two to three times, removing stone, draining, &c., with no outlay for dressing, I 'brought to' some thirty acres of almost worthless pasture, from a large part of which I have cut as much as three tons of hay to the acre. While thus treating my pasture, I have had the dressing made at my barn to apply to what was formerly my mowing land. I have also, in order to accomplish what Webster so forcibly commended to Hayne, 'a prudent husbandry of my resources,' put up several temporary sheds for my sheep, which I have moved from time to time, to different portions of my fields or pasture, thus concentrating the valuable deposits of the animal and enabling me to apply them where most needed. By pursuing the course thus briefly described, I have gradually restored to great fertility an almost worthless and worn out pasture, at an astonishingly small outlay of expense. The principle on which I have conducted my farming operations, and upon which I claim that farming can alone be made to pay, is this: to take no more *from* the land than you *restore*.'

A poor farmer cannot conceal the fact that he is a *poor farmer*. All his surroundings proclaim the verdict against him.—His horses, cattle, wagons, harness, plows, fences, fields—even his wife and children—bear unmistakable evidence against him. On the other hand, all these things will testify favorably on behalf of a good farmer. Every passer-by can read this evidence *pro* or *con*. This fact alone ought to stimulate every farmer to do his best, for the sake of his own character as well as interest; for he may rest assured that every passer-by will pronounce judgment according to the evidence.

A correspondent of the *Rural World* gives the following, which he says he has tried successfully. It is simple, and worth adopting: "None but the plowman knows the advantage of having a bright plow. The writer has tried a great many articles to prevent plows and other agricultural implements from rusting. There is nothing so good and handy as patent axle grease. I have used tallow, paint, and Japan varnish, but the axle grease is always convenient and easily applied."

Prof. Gamgee says regularity in feeding, and the use of sound corn, oats, and well-cured hay, are the best preventives of colic in horses. As a cure he recommends injections of tepid water in the intestine, and a ball of five or six drachms of aloes. He says, above all things, do not bleed a horse when attacked by colic.

Bad odors from a sty or stable offend the nostrils and impoverish a farm. The richest manures are those that have been so treated as to emit little or no smell.—Dried peat is the best deodorizer. Manure that has given off the most of its stench is like cider that has stood all day in an open pitcher.

When a fruit tree is young it wants potash; when old, bone dust—just as a child eats milk and a man beefsteak.

Rotten chips, decayed leaves, hardwood ashes, and old, well-rotted barn manure are the best fertilizers for orchards.

Apples, if eaten at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh, remove constipation, correct acidities, and cool off febrile conditions more effectually than the most improved medicines. They prevent debility, strengthen digestion, correct the putrifective tendencies of nitrogenous food, avert scurvy, and strengthen the power of productive labor.

Mr. F. C. Eastman, a New York cattle broker, who has a farm in Duchess county, where he frequently feeds a large number of cattle, says: There is no doubt as to the advantage of steaming food for cows that are milking and for fattening any kind of stock; horses fatten very quickly on it and are healthy.

SUNDAY READING.

Wind the Clock.

Wind, oh! grandsire, wind the clock,
Though thy years are running down;
Count the hours till death shall knock,
Win Faith's smile to meet his frown—
Wind the clock, wind the clock,
Wear the cross and win the crown.

Wind, oh! mother, wind the clock,
Though thy years run brightly still;
Timely feed thy little flock,
Ere thy steps go down the hill!
Wind the clock, wind the clock!
Autumn's near, and Winter's chill!

Wind, fair youth, oh! wind the clock,
Though thy years run sweet and strong;
Soon will come Life's battle-shock,
Drowning Pleasure's syren song;
Wind the clock, wind the clock,
Joy is short, remorse is long!

Wind, sweet child, oh! wind the clock,
Though thy years are scarce begun—
Tender lambkin of the flock,
Morning's gold is easy won!
Wind the clock, wind the clock,
For the shadow tracks the sun.

Wind, oh! prophet, wind the clock,
Ere the running year be gone;
Wisdom's secret stores unlock,
Meanings of the years unborn;
Wind the clock, wind the clock,
Night and morning, wind and warn!

Wind, oh! Saviour, wind the clock,
For our lives are running down!
One more year, oh! stand and knock;
One more year delay thy frown!
Wind the clock, wind the clock,
Fruit may yet the fig tree crown!

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Do trees talk? Have they not leafy lungs—do they not, at sunrise, when the wind is low, and the birds are carolling their songs, play a sweet music? Who has ever heard the soft whispers of the green leaves in spring time on a sunny morning, who did not feel as though rainbow gleams of gladness were running through his heart? And then, when the peach-blossoms hang like rubies from the stem of the parent tree—when the morning-glory, like a virgin before the shrine of God, unfolds her beautiful face, and the moss-roses open their crimson lips, sparkling with the nectar that falls from heaven, who does not bless his Maker? When autumn comes—the season of the "sere and yellow leaf"—when the wheat is in its golden prime, and the corn waves its silken tassels in the air, how those who think, bow and remember the reaper, Death! And then again, in winter, when the bosom of Old Mother Earth is cold, and the white snow, like a shroud, is on her breast, and the naked trees, with leaves all fallen, stand quivering in the wind?

Poverty is often hid under splendor.

Be humble, if you would be righteous.

The heart's tilling is the true guide in life.

"Win and wear it," is inscribed on the crown of glory that fadeth not away.

United to Christ, all is heaven; separated from Him, all is hell.—Dr. A. Clarke.

He learns much who studies other men; he also learns more who studies himself.

Prayer, like the precious metal, comes most pure from the heated furnace.—Bickersteth.

What we hold closest, we commonly lose soonest, and that proves least safe which is most dear.

One that truly fears God is afraid of sin. He sees more evil in it than in al the evil in the world.

To forsake all, is God's condition of eternal life; but men have considered the terms severe, and offer as much for less.

If you can part with all for Christ, depend upon it, Christ will never part with you. He says, "I love them that love Me."

Faith supplies to its possessor Jesus and the fullness there is in him, and transmutes every conceivable evil into a blessing.

A generous soul never loses the remembrance of the benefits it has received, but easily forgets those its hand dispenses.

God is the safety of his people, but we tempt Providence if we do not make use of the necessary means for our preservation.

A little blind boy was asked what forgiveness was? He replied: It is the odor that flowers breathe when trampled upon.

Write your name in kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of those you come in contact with, and you will never be forgotten.

Amidst all disorders, God is ordering all wisely and justly, and to them that love him, graciously; therefore we ought not to be dismayed.

Though the earth be but a desert of arid sands, that scorch our pilgrim feet, yet there are sometimes beautiful groves and cool shades which are delightful to us.

The Jews have a proverb, that he who brings not his son up to some employment makes him a thief. The Turks say, "An idle man is the Devil's playfellow."

Religion is union to God; but there must be knowledge and love before there can be comfortable union. Do you know God? Do you love him? Are you united to him?

If we study Christians, not in the sharp angles of their creeds, but in the pleasant roundings of their lives, we shall find good men of every name alike in spirit and practice.

To preserve equanimity of temper, when loaded by the shafts of calumny and malice requires such an extraordinary degree of fortitude and passive courage as few individuals possess.

Some of the World's Giants.

In some of his recent lectures, Prof. Silliman alluded to the discovery of the skeleton of an enormous lizard of eighty feet. From this the Professor inferred, as no living specimen of such magnitude has been found, that the species which it represents has become degenerated. The verity of his position he endeavors to enforce by allusions to the well known existence of giants in olden times. The following is the list upon which this singular hypothesis is based: The giant exhibited at Rouen, in 1830, the Professor says measured nearly eighteen feet. Gorapius saw a girl that was ten feet high. The giant Galaora, brought from Arabia to Rome, under Claudius Cæsar, was ten feet high. The giant Feroguss, slain by Orlando, nephew of Charlemagne, was twenty eight feet high. In 1814, near St. Germain, was found the tomb of the giant Isorant, who was not less than thirty feet high. In 1850, near Rouen, was found a skeleton whose skull held a bushel of corn, and who was nineteen feet high. The giant Bacart was twenty-two feet high; his thigh bones were found in 1704 near the river Moderi. In 1823, near the castle of Danghine, a tomb was found thirty feet long, sixteen wide, and eight high, on which was cut in gray stone these words: "Kintolochus Rex." The skeleton was found entire, twenty-five and a quarter feet long, ten feet across the shoulders, and five feet from the breast bone to to the back. We have no doubt that "there were giants in those days," and the past was perhaps more prolific in producing them than the present. But the history of giants during the olden times was not more remarkable than that of dwarfs, several of whom were even smaller than the Thumbs and Nutts of our own time.

A Dog's Fidelity.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* relates the following: A gentleman living at Wauwatosa related to us to-day the following incident, for the truth of which he vouches: One day last week a man went to a saloon, as was his daily custom to drink, and meeting boon companions, remained with them till late at night when he started to go home. Overcome by the liquor he had drank, the man laid down on the railroad track and went to sleep. A faithful dog, who had followed the man, stood and watched over him until the whistle of a locomotive in the distance showed that a freight train was approaching. The dog, fully aware of the danger imminent to his master, tried to arouse the drunken man, and tore his cloths badly in the attempt. Unable to awake the sleeper, the dog took the man by the shoulder and fairly dragged him from the track just as the train came on. The man was saved, but the poor dog who had so faithfully protected the master he loved, was struck by the cow-catcher and smashed to pieces. When the man recovered his senses it was found that his flesh was bitten in several places by the dog, in the strong efforts made by the animal to save his life. The man the next day gathered up the pieces of the faithful animal and buried them. He was so fully impressed by the remarkably narrow escape from death that he has resolved not to get drunk again.

Southern Trade with Baltimore.

The rapidity with which Northern freight is pouring into the South is positively marvellous. From the mouth of the Potomac to the Western verge of Missouri, every longitudinal thoroughfare is literally choked with freight crossing the long border from North to South.—Every railroad leading Southward is taxed to its utmost capacity to carry the immense tonnage that is required to be shipped to the Southern States, while "freight blockades," at various important points of convergance, such as Raleigh, Chattanooga and Nashville, show that some of these roads are taxed beyond their capacity. But this is not all. The telegraph reports that the coasting trade from New York to Charleston and other Southern ports, feels the same general impulse, and is kindled into new activity by the pressure of Southern bound freight. On the other hand, the Mississippi is carrying down its bosom a mass of products greater than at any time since the war. The steamboat business there is remarkably good; and, most significant of all, such is the freight pressure from Cairo Southward, that rates from that point to New Orleans are as high as from Pittsburg to New Orleans.—*Baltimore Commercial.*

During the last two years nearly a million more acres were ploughed up for corn in England, farmers being tempted by the high prices. On the other hand, the number of cattle, sheep, and pigs positively decreased, the cattle by 110,000, the pigs by a million, or thirty-five per cent.

Many a dangerous fever has been caused by the foul air from dark, damp and unventilated cellars. Confined air, without the purifying influence of sunlight, soon becomes impure and unwholesome. Most cellars serve as a reservoir for this impure air, which, in addition, is loaded with decomposing organic matters and foul gasses, given off from the masses of decaying vegetables with which they are stored. Cellars should be kept as clean, pure and well ventilated as any portion of the house.

The Methodist Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., tabled a resolution favoring further overtures for re-union with the Methodist Church South.

A girl in Chester, Vt., died a few days ago from tight lacing. For several months previous to her death, this poor victim had been obliged to sleep with corsets on and tightened to the last notch, for the loosening gave such pain internally that she could not bear it.

Miss Betsey Thomas died at Portland, Me., last week, aged 96, leaving disconsolate her brother Elias, aged 88, and her sister Happy, aged 100 years in April next.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

☞ WANTED, a few more subscribers to the People's Press.

That was a profound philosopher who compared advertising to a growing crop. He said: "The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping the corn is growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping or eating, your advertisement is being read by thousands who never saw you nor heard of your business, nor never would, had it not been for your advertising."

☞ With the single exception of our own road, which seems to be progressing, although we have heard nothing from its managers upon which we can base either a good or evil report, the roads now under construction in this State are in difficulty, some of them, if not all, having fallen into the hands of the Philistines.—The work on the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R., which commenced last summer with a great flourish of trumpets, has stopped, its President, Gen. Littlefield, having stepped beyond the limits of the State, and there being no funds in the hands of the Treasurer to pay contractors and employees. The dissatisfaction among the mountain people is wide and universal, and they want to know what has become of all the money obtained, for such as were sold, of the vast amount of bonds appropriated for that road. It makes little difference now, so far as building the road is concerned, what has become of the money, for the Legislature, we believe, is sick abed with a repudiation fit. But if they really want to know about that money, let them ask His Excellency, the Governor, through whose influence the present President of the road was appointed. We do not think he will reply "It hath gone where the woodbine twineth, and where the gyascutas tickleth his maw with stolen sweets," but he will probably say, "Watch and wait," and that will be, at least, some consolation to the inquiring minds of the mountains.

Since the above was written, it is stated that some light will be shed on the missing R. R. bonds shortly.

☞ The celebrated philosopher, Seneca, says: "All virtues are in agreement; all vices are at variance." True, oh, Seneca! and wert thou living in North Carolina at this day, thou wouldst be delighted to witness the proof of thy maxim. All the virtue, honor, integrity, decency, wisdom and patriotism of the State, notwithstanding minor differences regarding policy, agree in pronouncing radicalism, in its existing phase, as one of the darkest iniquities this side of tophet; while the vicious elements of the State, all adhering to that iniquity, are quarrelling between themselves as to which of them is the least vile.

☞ It would be well if our farmers would prepare for the census to be taken this year by the general government, as in addition to the number of inhabitants, statistics of the various agricultural productions, manufactures, &c., will be gathered by the various district appointees. Each cultivator will be asked for a concise, accurate statement of land occupied by him, the number of acres, and the amount of crops raised during the year ending June 30th next. Those who remember the difficulties they encountered in 1860 in making up accurate statements of the various crops, will readily see the importance of taking time by the forelock. The report will be called for in July, which will necessarily include last fall's crop, and we suggest that while the estimates of the last crop are yet fresh in the minds of the people, they make a note of it. Write down the number of acres of each kind, the amount per acre, and the gross amount. The milk product, also the amount of pork and beef, &c., as well as all kinds of fruit will be asked for.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—The cars on the Mississippi Central Railroad went through the trustle below Oxford. Mr. McConnico and son was killed and Col. Sam Tate had his leg broken. In all seventeen were killed by the accident, mostly emigrants for Texas.

CALIFORNIA.—San Francisco, Feb. 24.—The people are jubilant over crop prospects.

There were numerous outrages on Chinamen yesterday. A fearful riot was imminent, but the heavy rain and large police force dispersed the mob. Several persons were injured while attempting to rescue the Chinese.

MISSOURI.—St. Louis, Feb. 22.—The Legislature has amended its laws so as to allow women to vote on school matters.

☞ WM. H. BERNARD, Proprietor of the Star Advertising Agency, Wilmington N. C., is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at our lowest cash rates."

Purging the Party.

The following from the Raleigh *Standard* is published entire as any quotations would only mar and weaken its force and effect:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA:

The course of the Legislature has been such that it has lost the confidence of the people of North Carolina. We have long known this and have repeatedly warned it that the time would come when no party would be willing to sustain it.—There are some good men in it to whom very much credit is due for the manner in which they have battled for the right. But their efforts have been unavailing. Bad and unscrupulous men have obtained a crowd of weak minded members and control the Legislature.

Its every act now directly injures the State.

Under pretense of benefiting the people, bills are passed which are antagonistic to the interests of the people.

It has ruined the credit of the State.

It has forced dishonor upon a people whose good name none have dared till now to traduce.

It has been led by men who care for nothing save their unworthy selves, passed laws which will render its name infamous for ever and ever.

As a Republican paper the *Standard* can no longer by its silence seem to give support to such a body.

As a representative of the *people* of the Republican party it cannot support a body which has proven itself hostile to every principle of the Republican party.

As a North Carolina paper it cannot sustain a Legislature which is doing all in its power to ruin the people of North Carolina, and to blacken her fair fame.

Hence we denounce this Legislature as unworthy the support of the Republican party, or of the support of any honest man irrespective of party.

We denounce it for having endeavored to force dishonor upon a State and a people who loathe the acts which are committed in their name.

We denounce a majority of its members as unfaithful to the trusts which they received from the people who so unfortunately elected them.

We refuse to recognize this Legislature as a Republican Legislature.

We refuse, in behalf of the Republican party in North Carolina, to be responsible for its deeds, for it is controlled by enemies of Republicanism, and the voices of true Republicans are unheeded.

Enough Republicans in the Legislature turned traitors to give the power into the hands of the Democrats. They have used that power, and have done everything possible to injure the people and to disgrace the State. In a few weeks more they intend to kick aside their miserable allies, and to proclaim that the deeds they themselves have done are a part of the record of the Republican party. It would be false, but falsehood is a "Democratic" virtue.

We repudiate these false Republicans now. We repudiate all the acts of themselves and their "Democratic" allies. We repudiate the Legislature as a body, although we sustain those of its members who have proven true to the principles of the Republican party and to the people who elected them.

The time for protests has passed—they have proved unavailing.

The time for *action* has come—let it be such as will prove the might of a betrayed and injured people.

We call upon the people of North Carolina to repudiate men so regardless of the welfare of the people and of the honor of the State.

We call upon the Republicans of North Carolina to repudiate men who have broken faith with those who put them in place, and who have proven false to every Republican principle.

Let the Republicans of every city, town, and village in the State hold meetings in which they shall solemnly deny all sympathy or connection with the Legislature which now misrepresents the people of North Carolina.

Let them condemn the wanton waste of the people's money; the many weeks of useless wrangling; the stain brought upon the honor of North Carolina by the Legislature, that the world may know that the Republicans of North Carolina have no sympathy with the Assembly whose deeds have for a time dishonored the State. Let us wash our hands of the men whom having betrayed us, the enemies of our party will soon sneak back upon us.

The above needs but little comment. But coming from such a source, it will surprise many of our readers. That the Legislature is culpable in the highest degree is undeniable, but other parties who *lobbied* many of the bills though which have now been repudiated, are the more to blame. Every one knows who these lobbyists were, - and who appointed them to offices of trust, which gave them influence; yet not a word is said on that score. As to purging the Republican party, the people do not care a straw for that; they mean to elect good and true men next August, mark that!

J. W. Alvord, the general superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, has written a letter on the condition of the freedmen in South Carolina, in which he says: "The older colored people of Columbia and surrounding country are unusually intelligent and prosperous, one man, a skillful mechanic, being worth $50,000.—More than forty heads of families have, within the past six months, purchased city property for homes at from $700 to $1200 each. It is the testimony of well informed gentlemen that the whole colored population of upper South Carolina is, in general, in a thriving condition, with better houses, clothing and family comforts from year to year. The State appropriated $20,000 last year to buy land for homesteads for the freedmen, and upwards of 40,000 acres of this land have been sold to them during the year. The Governor will recommend an appropriation of $400,000 this year for the same purpose.

☞ A few days since we met a party of young men from Yadkin county who were on their way to Missouri. We were informed there were eleven in the party, and that they were to meet at Greensboro, where, perhaps, their number would be increased. They were fine looking, stalwart, intelligent youths, such as form the pride of every country. We could not help feeling sad at the thought that so many of our best young men should be leaving the old State to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

We would advise our young man to "hold on" a while longer and help us at home to bring about a better state of affairs. The leaven is working and we hope ere long to see the time when North Carolina, emerging from her misfortunes, and putting on the glad smile of former days, shall, like a fond mother, reach out her loving arms and gather her wandering children once more to her bosom.

The following extract from a letter written to the *Old North State*, by Dr. J. E. Douthit, formerly of Clemmonsville, N. C., and who removed to Missouri a few years since, is worthy the consideration of those who are leaving or contemplate doing so, with a hope of bettering their condition. He says:

"Lands are rapidly advancing in price near the railroads, and are worth for raw land $12 to $20, and improved from $25 to $50. Our taxes are high, and bear heavily on the people—a very large school tax is levied every year. The climate I have found far from proving agreeable, everything is on the extreme, as one of my friends has remarked, "'tis the wettest and dryest, coldest, and hottest country I ever was in." The winds blow with great violence at times, and continue to blow the whole year round—a hot breeze in the summer, and a biting, freezing blast in winter. No season can be calculated on with any certainty so far as weather is concerned, tho' there is never an entire failure of crops. The mud is very disagreeable, and in the rainy season seems almost bottomless, as there is so much soil, and no rock, sand or gravel. Ladies dread the winters here on that account more than all others. The people are from nearly every State in the Union, with Canadians and more or less foreigners, and are generally, as you may suppose, not very social, and there is very little visiting among families. Every person seems to think they have come here for self-advantage, and attend to their own affairs regardless of other people. It is very difficult to get any outside help in times of sickness; there are no servants, cooks, &c., here. Every lady does her own household work—men do the milking, &c.

"To sum up my experience of a residence here, I will frankly say that North Carolina with her genial climate and abundance of water, wood, and clear running streams and beautiful rivers, is a far more delightful place of residence than this cold, muddy, inhospitable western climate. While breasting the midnight blast and storm, with my whiskers a mass of pendent icicles, my mind often reverts to the pleasant times I have enjoyed in the days gone by in the old North State."

Every person who toils daily at any kind of labor requiring great physical or mental exertion, should be extremely careful to practice a regular system of ablution at the close of each day's work. Sometimes a person may become so completey exhausted as to render this anything but an inviting performance; yet by its omission a great deal of refreshment which the hours of repose are designed to impart is lost. To be cleanly is a strictly religious duty, and is absolutely essential to sound and refreshing slumber; hence the labor of keeping one's person clean is amply repaid by the elasticity which follows nightly ablutions before retiring. Heed this advice, and the reader will sleep soundly; disregard it, go to bed unwashed, and you will rise in the morning unrefreshed, with feelings of lassitude which the exertions of the day will hardly be able to remove.—*Exchange.*

"Straining at a Gnat," &c.

It will be seen by the proceedings of Congress that the Military Committee of the House, has reported a resolution to expel a member from South Carolina named Whittemore, for "Cadet corruption." We will explain the meaning for the benefit of those who do not understand it. Each member of the House has the privilege of suggesting to the President the appointment of some young man from his Congressional district for a military education at West Point. The boy recommended by the member is usually appointed, and he gets his education, board, &c., free.

It is charged that several members have been selling these appointments; that is, for a certain sum of money the member agrees to recommend a certain boy. Whittemore is a Northern man who squatted in South Carolina after the war, and was sent to Congress. The evidence is so pointed against him for selling one of these appointments that he has been expelled. That is what we call "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." Other members steal thousands from the public treasury in the way of assisting, for pay, to pass corrupt schemes through Congress, and who often sell their votes for money, and yet they are not molested, but are still called "honorable." But a man who is caught at a little piece of rascality like Whittemore and others have been guilty of, is expelled, and the big rascals turn up their eyes and hands in holy horror. And such is public life.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Cheap Reading.

"We have made arrangements with the proprietor of the Carolina Farmer, a first-class eight-page Agricultural Weekly, published at Wilmington, N. C., to club that Journal with the Press, at $3 00 per year for the two, to all new subscribers to the Farmer. Specimen copies of the Carolina Farmer may be seen at this office."

The Fence Law.

Last week the Senate passed the Bill making changes in the Fence Law of this State, providing for submitting to the voters in each county the proposed changes. As it has not passed the House it is not yet a law, but will probably soon be one.

The provisions of the Bill as it passed the Senate are thus explained:

"The Commissioners of any county at any time are authorized to submit to the qualified electors the question whether the general law of the State on the subject of "Fences" contained in chapter 48, section 2, Revised Code, shall be repealed in such county or counties.

To submit the question to the electors of any county at the written request of fifty voters or of five persons holding real estate therein; but such questions shall not be so submitted except at a general election, oftener than once in two years.

Section 3 provides how the election is to be held and who may vote.

Section 6 provides that when any beast, the property of one person, strays upon land, the property of another, whether such land be in cultivation or not, the party in possession of the land strayed upon may sieze the beast and either convey it to the Pound-keeper of the township, where it shall be impounded, or if it cannot be so conveyed conveniently or without risk of injury to the beast, the party may impound it on his own premises.

Section 7. The party seizing such stray beast, if he cannot carry it to the pound-keeper of the seizure, together with a statement of the natural and artificial marks by which the beast may be identified, and of the name and residence of the owner if known.

Sec. 8. Duty of pound-keeper.

Sec. 9. What notice to contain.

Sec. 10. Sale of beast and application of proceeds.

Sec. 11. Duty of persons impounding.

Sec. 12. What the pound-keeper is to receive.

Sec. 13. Who is to be pound-keeper.

Sec. 14. This act no bar to action for damages.

Sec. 15. Pound keeper to keep a book.

Sec. 16. Solicitor and Grand Jury to be notified.

Sec. 17. When to have force.

Washington Items.

The Hon. John Hill, of New Jersey, delivered a strong speech in the U. S. House of Representatives, on the abolition of the Franking Privilege. In the course of his argument he made the following contrast:

"The franking privilege was inaugurated in the early history of our country, at a time when the salary of a member of Congress amounted to $800 for the short term and about fifteen hundred dollars for the long term; when postage was at the rate of from ten twelve and a half, and eighteen and three quarters cents under four hundred miles, and twenty-five cents for distances over four hundred miles; when the country was not in a very prosperous condition and when mail routs were few and short. If there ever was a necessity for the franking privilege it was at that time; but that necessity has passed away. The salaries of the members of Congress and Government officials have been raised; postage has been reduced to two and three cents for any distance, though our mail routes are far more numerous and lengthy, there being now two hundred and twenty three thousand miles of mail routes, and over ninety million miles of annual transportation of mails."

The Supreme Court of the United States, through Mr. Justice Swayne, has rendered a decision declaring Indiana divorces legal throughout the country. It further asserts that a married woman may acquire a domicile away from her husband whenever it is necessary to the protection of her rights by litigation.

The following sensible resolution was adopted by the U. S. Senate last week:

Resolved, That to add to the present irredeemable paper currency of the country would be to render more difficult and remote the resumption of specie payments, to encourage and foster the spirit of speculation, to aggravate the evils produced by frequent and sudden fluctuations of values, to depreciate the credit of the nation and to check the healthful tendency of legitimate business on a safe and permanent basis, and therefore in the opinion of the Senate, the existing volume of such currency ought not to be increased.

PROPOSED NATIONAL STAY LAW.—In the House of Representatives last week, Mr. McCrary introduced a bill to provide stay of execution in certain cases. It is intended as a counter movement to the Supreme Court decision relative to the payment of the old debts in coin. Creditors had better take greenbacks for their debts if they can get them.

WEST POINT BOARD OF VISITORS.—President Grant has appointed the following visitors to West Point for 1870: Rev. J. P. Newman, of District of Columbia; Hon. Thomas Settle, of North Carolina; Hon. Ralph P. Lowe, ex-Governor of Iowa; Rev. Barras Sears, of Virginia; Hon. Ithamar C. Sloan, of Wisconsin; Professor Henry Bannister, of Illinois; Col. John Mason Brown, of Kentucky.

RESIGNED.—Congressmen Deweese, Golladay and Whittemore have resigned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Revenue to-day a trifle over $1,000,000. Revenue for February $2,000,000 over last February.

The State Department has advices from Yokohma, that steamer Oneida on her way home collided with a British steamer. The Oneida was sunk and 12 lives lost.

In the House of Representatives the whiskey question was up.

HUMOROUS BOOKS.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

Singular Death—The Poisonous Effects of Fresh Paint.

A rear tenement house situated at No. 38 Bridge street, was yesterday evening the scene of a tragedy of a startling and unusual character. On Wednesday a laboring man named John McCairns, and his wife, moved into a room in that building. They were last seen in their usual health at 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening. As they were not again visible during the day on Thursday, and as no signs of their existence was apparent as it grew later, the neighbors feared that something must have gone wrong, and accordingly, about 8 o'clock P. M., the room was broken into. The man was discovered quite dead, and the woman apparently so. The room had been freshly painted, and the suffocating effect of the disengaged carbonic acid gas had worked the awful result. The services of Dr. Bodkin were promptly secured, and gave it as his opinion that the woman would probably survive. Much excitement prevails in the locality.—*N. Y. Times.*

Terrible Suffering among the Indians—Snow Seven Feet Deep—Starvation and Desolation.

[By American Press Association.]

ST. PAUL, Feb. 24.—Captain Browne Wallis, late of the British army, arrived here to-day from Fort William. He made the trip in fourteen days, on snow shoes. He says the Indians in the Hengout region, north of Lake Superior, are starving to death. They can get but few fish in shallow water, and partridges, hares and reindeer were never known to be so scarce before. Several cases of starvations were reported to him. The chief warden of the Hudson Bay Company had sent trains of provisions to Dog lake, for the Indians, but many of them will die before relief reaches them. The whole country is covered with snow to the depth of about seven feet and the weather is unusually cold.

Revels Seated---Scenes in Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1870.

At last there is an end to the struggle, and we have a man of African descent seated in the Senate, where in the past great statesmen have sat. A colored man takes the seat made vacant by Jeff Davis when he withdrew from the Senate.

The Senate chamber and galleries were filled at an early hour of the proceedings this afternoon by persons curious to witness the swearing in and seating of the first colored senator ever elected to the United States Senate.

A vote was taken by ayes and noes upon the Stockton's motion to refer Revel's credentials to the Judiciary Committee. When the Maryland senator's (Hamilton) name was called he was caught napping, and cried out "No"; but awakening, discovered he was voting with the Republicans, and quickly cried "Aye, aye," which provoked a roar of laughter. Senator Lewis, of Virginia appeared to be on the fence, hesitated, but voted "No," amid much merriment.

The vote being announced (the motion was lost) there was a general stir, buzz, and hum of voices all over the House; and as Senator Wilson walked over to Revels, and conducted him to the Presidents chair to be sworn, the crowded galleries rose up almost *en masse*, and each particular neck was stretched to its utmost to get a full view.

Revels was apparently unembarrassed. Vice-President Colefax administered the oath, and at its conclusion took Revels by the hand and warmly greeted him to the Senate. The Sergeant-at-Arms then conducted the new senator to a seat in the rear of Senator Brownlow's at the extreme end of the rows of seats in the north side of the chamber. Meantime the Senate adjourned, and many of the senators went up to Revels and shook him cordially by the hand.

A curious crowd (colored and white) rushed into the Senate chamber and gazed at the colored senator, some going up to him and congratulating him. A very respectable looking, well dressed company of colored men and women then came up and took Revels captive, and bore him off in triumph. The Democratic senators all asked to refer the credentials.

Robinson's circus, according to the *Sun*, had a lively time in Columbus, Ga. One negro knocked another one down during the performance, the doorkeeper dittoed a white man, and the property of the circus was attached for the sum of $10,000 by the father of a boy who was fatally injured by the falling of a ball on his head. The ball was being tossed up and caught by one of the performers on his feet, and it fell on the boy's head, who was seated too near the ring.

A spot on the sun, so large as to be seen by the unassisted eye, is now visible. A piece of smoked glass is necessary to shield the eye of the observer.

As an evidence of hard times in Houston county, Minnesota, the *Journal* says that one of the best farmers of the county offered $20, with good security, for a loan of $100 for one month, and could not get the money. A merchant had about $2,500 in notes from about fifty farmers; he got them together, but out of the whole crowd he raised only $10.

RETURN

BORROWED PROPERTY

I had sixty or more "BUILDING BUCKS," which were borrowed by different persons, at sundry times, and many never returned, as I now have but twenty left. Those who have the remainder will please return them at once, and those in whose use they were broken up, will please come up and pay for them.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 17, 1870. 7-1?.

PRICES REDUCED.

Having a lot of Miscellaneous Books on hand, we have reduced the price of some of them, considerably.

Salem, Jan. 1870. L. V. BLUM,

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

☞ Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Salem Brass Band observed the time-honored custom of a general Serenade on the night of Washington's Birth-day, 22d ult. We return thanks for a "special favor," on that occasion. The music was good, and as the Band is now organized and will soon be supplied with new instruments, our citizens should afford them every encouragement to continue in their endeavors to perfect themselves. Most of the members are young men grown up in our midst and deserve credit for the energy and perseverance with which they have surmounted difficulties which might have dismayed older heads.

☞ We had the pleasure of hearing some of the best orchestral music on Saturday night last, that has greeted our ears in many a-day. The airs were charming, and the execution highly creditable to all concerned.

We hope, when the "May Moon" sheds her "silver sheen" over our fair town, to hear, more frequently, those mellow strains floating through the evening air.

Our worthy friend, *the leader* of the orchestra, never does things by halves, and consequently when he treats the citizens, individually or collectively, to the "art divine," the very best is always forthcoming. Long may he live and prosper.

We would politely hint that a Concert would be the very thing for the Season, particularly as we are thrown upon our own resources for pleasure and amusement.

Public Schools.

THE following table exhibits the number of children in each township of Forsyth County, between the ages of 6 and 21, as listed for the Common Schools:

Townships,	White,	Colored,	Total.
Abbott's Creek,	321	23	254
Belews' Creek,	208	71	279
Bethania,	282	128	400
Broadbay,	321	53	374
Kernersville,	263	90	353
Lewisville,	266	82	348
Middle Fork,	317	57	374
Old Richmond,	280	47	327
Old Town,	315	36	351
Salem Chapel,	248	82	330
South Fork,	488	43	531
Winston,	376	48	424
Vienna,	281	51	332
	3,876	811	4,687

The Superintendent of Public Instruction reports about fifty cents for each scholar, making an agregate of about $2,343 50.

PUBLIC SALE.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, the real estate of James Hall, deceased, was sold in this place. The house and lot known as "Hall's Corner," was purchased by B. F. Crosland, at $3,700. The home place by W. H. Hall, at $1,700. A house and lot in Winston, by J. O. Hall at $1,510. The woodland, about a mile from town, brought $24 per acre, and cleared land about $15 per acre; both tracts purchased by H. W. Fries, Esq.

Other property brought fair prices.

"LUCKY."—Mr. James Fisher informs us that Jones, the Barber, bought the Bonton candy box, containing the good watch as the prize, at his establishment, and not at Mr. Jenkins.

☞ The peaches in this vicinity have been seriously injured in the bud by the recent cold weather. According to statements from various fruit growers, the prospect of a peach crop is gloomy indeed. The fruit, in some localites, may have escaped.

☞ The injuries received from the falling of a tree upon Rev. Samuel Doub, proved fatal on Sunday morning last. His remains were interred at Doub's Chapel on Monday last. Mr. Doub was about 52 years of age.

A heavy thunder-storm, with rain and hail, passed over this county south of us, on Sunday last. Showers, with a slight sprinkle of hail here.

THE MINING BUSINESS.—We had a conversation last week with a Norther n gentleman who has had considerable experience in working the Gold Mines in this section of the State, and we were gratified to hear him speak in high terms of the value of the Mines about here if properly worked. The difficulty has been heretofore that the Mines have been operated too much by mere speculators and extravagant managers, who discouraged capitalists by their vast expenditures.

The gentleman alluded to says he has done well, and he predicts that in a year or two from this time all the Mines in this section will be worked successfully and profitably by practical men. We know of one Mine not far from this City that is now paying handsomely, although worked on a small scale.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

RAILROAD.—We are glad to learn the cars will run up this week to Bridge Water, twelve miles West of Morganton.—This begins to look like the road is to come further than Morganton in this direction.—*Asheville Citizen.*

HAND BOOK

FOR COUNTY OFFICERS; APPROVED FORMS AND PRECEDENTS. ALSO THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OF 1868-'69, relating to County Officers and County Police. For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the N. C. Railroad about ten miles east of this city, on Sunday night the 20th, resulting in the upsetting of both passenger coaches. The accident was caused by the breaking of a rail under a freight car, causing it to leave the track. Some four or five freight cars, and the mail car passed successfully over the break, but when the second class passenger car came up it left the track and caused the first class car to follow. Fortunately no lives were lost, and none of the passengers sustained serious injury.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Asheville *Carolina Citizen* has the following: On Saturday, the 26th ult., a Mrs. Ray, of Cherokee County, was in a dying condition at the house of her daughter, a Mrs. Henry, on Valley River. Mrs. Henry sent for her little daughter, aged about twelve years, who was at the house of a Mrs. Arrawood. Mrs. Arrawood went with Miss Henry, taking her own daughter with her, and in attempting to cross Valley River in a small batteau, the same sunk, and all were drowned. Mr. Arrawood was standing on the shore and witnessed the sad occurrence; it being dark and he being unable to swim, could render no assistance. Mrs. Ray died, and all were buried at the same time.

Forty-four patents have been granted to North Carolinians for inventions since the war.

The Insane Asylum at Raleigh is full, with 200 applications for admission now on file.

SALE OF THE N. C. RAILROAD.—The opposition to the sale of the North Carolina Railroad by the present Legislature seems to be almost universal in this part of the State.—*Salisbury North State.*

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—We learn from the *Standard* that the State Executive Committee have decided to call a Mass State Convention of the Republican party in Raleigh on the 11th of May next. The committee adopted a resolution in favor of an election in August next.

The father of Hon. Thos. H. Benton lies just 4 miles west of Hillsboro, buried amid a patch of pines. And a score or more of country people pass by the spot each day and little regard that the father of one of the greatest statesmen of this country lies buried there. Such is fame.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

Professor Charles Phillips, of Davidson College, has declined the Presidency of Stewart College in Tennessee, and a Professorship in the University of South Carolina, and has determined to remain in his present position.

Counterfeit five cent pieces, it is reported, are extensively in circulation, and over twenty out of every hundred received at the Sub-Treasury in New York are said to be spurious. This counterfeit is unusually dangerous, as it is struck with a die or coined—and not cast in a mould, as is usually the case with spurious coin. The true weight of the genuine nickel-copper five cent piece is 77½ grains, or 5 grammes. The analysis of the four spurious coins sent to the Philadelphia Mint produced the following results: Three were grossly in error as to weight, being under 70 grains. The fourth was of the correct weight, and, being subjected to assay, was found to contain only 4 per cent. of nickle, instead of 25 per cent., the legal proportion. It also contained a large proportion of zinc, and was made of the ordinary "German silver." The die is the same in all the pieces, with exception of the dates, the piece of full weight being stamped 1869, the others 1867 and 1868. All the pieces are of a yellowish tint; the engraving is false and coarse, but will deceive on a hasty inspection. The genuine five cent pieces preserve a close uniformity to the legal weight, and have a specific gravity of 8.98 or 9; the bad pieces have a specific gravity of 8.72. The motto "In God we trust," is much larger in the counterfeit than in the genuine. The yellow color is caused by the zinc.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Retention of Currency at the South.

The reports of the hoarding of currency in the United States to a large amount appear to have a good claim upon belief. It is the opinion of those well informed on Southern affairs, as well as of prominent bankers in that section, that the amount of currency—including United States notes, bank notes and specie—retained there, within the last four days, closely approximates $100,000. While hesitating to accept fully this estimate, the New York *Financial Chronicle* says it is well aware there are reasons for believing that it does not very greatly exceed the truth. The South, from having been extravagant and luxurious, has acquired a habit of economy bordering upon parsimony. In a determined effort to recover lost fortune and position, nothing is more natural than to resort to hoarding, especially where there are few opportunities at hand for investing the funds profitably. While it is unfortunate for the South and the country at large that such an amount of capital should be held absolutely out of use, yet the economy to which its accumulation is due stands in striking contrast to the prevailing extravagance of other sections of the country. The South is amassing wealth; the North has been for a long time recklessly squandering it; and if these diverse processes are long continued, the relative positions of the sections, so far as respects the power and varied influences associated with wealth, must be, in a measure at least, changed.—*Balt. Sun.*

MARRIED,

On the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. H. White, Mr. JAMES G. JONES and Miss SUSAN IDOL, all of Forsyth.

DIED,

In Colorado county, Texas, of pneumonia, on the 17th ult., Mr. JACOB CLAPP, formerly a resident of Guilford county, North Carolina.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[Compiled from the Raleigh papers.]

We give a brief synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature, as we probably will be enabled to present our readers with the CAPITOL shortly.

In SENATE, Wednesday, Feb. 23, a bill was introduced providing certain amendments to the Constitution, by legislative enactment, which was referred to a special committee.

Bill to repeal the law concerning fences, in certain townships, passed third reading.

In the HOUSE proceedings mostly unimportant.

On motion of Mr. Vest, the rules were suspended and the bill to enable the North Western N. C. R. R. Co. to complete the first division of their road, was taken up, (the bill allows the Company to issue and sell first mortgage bonds.)

Adjourned.

In SENATE, Thursday, A. H. Galloway introduced resolutions, substantially, that as the Bonds of the State had been repudiated by the Legislature, that the State be declared a bankrupt. Lies over.

It appears from the Auditor's report sent in in compliance with Senate resolution, that $600 worth of ice had been bought with the people's money, for the officers in the capitol, in 1869.

In the bill concerning elections and registration in the year 1870, the clause providing for the election of a Judge of the 5th Judicial district was stricken out.

Proceedings of the HOUSE barren of interest.

In SENATE, on Friday, resolution requesting the Governor, as *ex officio* President of the Board of Education, to furnish the Legislature with the amount of the Literary Fund invested in special tax bonds, was adopted.

Bill stopping the pay of the Code Commissioners, passed second reading.

In the HOUSE, the unfinished business being bill to enable the North Western N. C. R. R. Company to complete the first division of their road (allows the Company to issue and sell first mortgage bonds to the amount of $500,000.)

Messrs. Vest, Vestal and Seymour, advocated the passage of the bill.

After some little debate, the bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report to-morrow.

On Saturday we see nothing of special interest, in either House.

In SENATE, Monday, a resolution was introduced authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow $180,000 of the special tax fund for the support of the two Asylums, and *to pay the per diem of the members of the General Assembly.* Lies over.

A Resolution of inquiry was introduced by Mr. Robbins, concerning the expenses of the State government, which requires the Public Treasurer to furnish detailed accounts of the same, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, That the Public Treasurer is hereby respectfully requested to furnish this body immediately with a succinct report of the expenses of the State government of North Carolina for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1st, 1868 and ending Oct. 1st 1869, said report to contain the aggregate amounts paid out under each of the several heads of expenditures, excluding the amounts paid as interests on the State debt and also excludings sums paid and bonds issued under acts of appropriations to Railroads or Turnpikes.

Resolved further, That the Secretary of the Senate furnish the Public Treasurer with a certified copy of these resolutions immediately upon their passage.

Mr. Graham moved to amend the resolutions by including also a separate report of the receipts and expenditures from Oct. 1st 1869 to Jan. 1st 1870, which was accepted.

Mr. Jones of Wake, moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on finance.

Mr. Shoffner, moved to amend the resolution by striking out "fiscal" and "Oct. 1st 1868," and insert "Jan. 1st 1868."

Messrs. Hayes, Jones of Wake, Smith and Sweet opposed the passage of the resolutions.

Messrs. Robbins, Graham, Love and Winstead, urged their adoption.

Mr. Moore of Carteret, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost.

AYES—Messrs. Bellamy, Blythe, Colgrove, Coke, Davis, Eppes, Hayes, Harrington, Legg, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Respass, Smith, and Stephens.—14.

Mr. Jones' motion to refer was voted down.

AYES.—Messrs. Bellamy, Blythe, Colgrove, Davis, Eppes, (col.) Hayes, Jones of Wake, Legg, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Smith Stephens, and White.

Mr. Shoffners amendment was adopted, Ayes 18. Nays 17.

Mr. Stephens said *he* believed the object of the resolution was to get a *campaign document*, and in order to allow the mover a superior document of that character offered a substitute, "requiring the Treasurer to make *an estimate* of the amount of the expenditures for the next fiscal year."

Mr. Robbins said: Let everybody make a note of the fact that the Senator from Caswell says information as to what has been spent will be a *good campaign document* for our party! By that he confesses that the truth on this subject will damage his party! otherwise why does he object to our having the facts? Is it not an extraordinary confession to be made here that if we get the facts from the Treasurer, we shall damage the Radical party by it? Let all men mark this confession of Radical Senators.

The substitute was voted down and the resolution was adopted.

FROM THE PUBLIC TREASURER.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to inform you that a writ of *mandamus* has been applied for at the instance of L. O. Bayne, of New York, to compel me as Treasurer of the State to pay past due coupons held by said Bayne, of Bonds of this State, issued for the Western Railroad Company. His Honor Judge Watts, refusing to authorize the issuing of the writ as prayed for, appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of this State, where the case is now pending.

It is reported and it is likely the report is true, that very soon similar suits will be instituted on behalf of holders of coupons of other 'special tax' bonds. As holding the funds collected under the special tax acts, I consider myself merely as a stake holder, ready to pay the same in such manner as under the Constitution and laws it shall be decided by the highest tribunal, they ought to be paid.

This communication is made in order that your honorable body may take such action in the premises as may be deemed advisable.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. A. JENKINS,
State Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Cook it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill to amend the Revised Code, in reference to the organization of the militia, passed second and third readings.

The machinery bill providing for the collection of taxes, passed second reading.

In SENATE, Tuesday, bill to prevent the sale of the reversionary interest in homestead lands, passed third reading.

Bill relating to the guage of certain railroads was discussed at length, and finally rejected for the second time, by 16 to 21.

In the HOUSE, the bill making a lien law in favor of physicians, was made special order for Thursday at half past 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to allow the Northwestern Railroad Company to complete the first division of their road (bill allows the Company to issue and sell first mortgage bonds to the amount of $500,000.)

Messrs. Vest and Vestal supported the bill in remarks of some length.

Mr. Welch argued against the measure on the ground that the bill in reality granted State aid without security.

Mr. Pou offered a proviso which in substance provided that no State bonds should be issued.

Mr. Pou said that if the proviso was adopted he would have no objection to the bill.

After some further debate, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee and made special order for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

SECOND SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to be entitled an act to raise revenue.

On motion, the bill was considered section by section.

In section 8, which provides that the taxes hereafter designated shall be applied to defray the expenses of the State government to pay the interest on the public debt, and to pay appropriations for schools and charitable institutions, Mr. Smith, of Alleghany, moved to strike out the words "to pay the interest on the public debt."

Upon the motion to strike out, the yeas and nays were called, and it was adopted by a vote of yeas 41, nays 24.

In class 1, section 1, which provides that there shall be an *ad valorem* tax of 35 cents on every $100 in value of real and personal property in this State, Mr. Justice moved to strike out 35 cents and insert 25, which was adopted by a vote of yeas 54, nays 21.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Fogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., March 4, 1870.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts. new.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cents, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2.00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 15 cts. by the bale, 16 to 17 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 20 cents per lb.
" *adamantine*, 25 cts.
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
CORN, new, $1 00 to 1 10.
Cheese, 25 cents per lb.
Eggs, 15 to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $3¾ to 4 per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples, 4 to 7 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 15.
" " unp'l'd halves, 8.
" " quarters 5 to 6
" *Blackberries*, no sale.
" *Cherries*, 25.
" *Plums*, 25.
" *Damsons*, 15.
" *Pears*, 10.
Feathers, 50 cents per lb.
Hay, 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs.
Iron, Bar, 6½, Castings, 9 per lb.
Lard, 18 cents to 20.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cents per gallon.
Sorghum, 60 cents.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Oats, 65 cts. per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel $1 00.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter, 50 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1 00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Rags, 3 a 3½ cents.
Sugar, brown, 10¾; clarif'd 20 cents per lb. Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack. Am. 3 00
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar, 60 cents.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 40 to $1 50.

Markets.—Tobacco in the Virginia markets is quiet. New Lugs, $6 00 to 7 50.—Leaf, short, $8 to 8 50; medium, 9 to 9 50; good 10 to 12.

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS at the.....BOOKSTORE.

FORSYTH COUNTY,

JUSTICE'S COURT.

Thirty-eight Dollars, or about that sum.

Jonathan Transou } against } Attachment.
Charles Church. }

Warrant of attachment returned before Solomon Tice, a Justice of the Peace for Forsyth County, N. C., at his office, on the 26th day of February, 1870, where the defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint.

This the 26th day of February, 1870.

JONATHAN TRANSOU, Plaintiff.

1870 THE SALISBURY EXAMINER 1870

PUBLISHED

TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The Examiner is a live newspaper. In Politics, thoroughly Democratic. Favorably located, and with a rapidly increasing circulation, it presents superior facilities for advertising.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, $5 a year. Weekly, $2.

J. J. STEWART,
Editor & Publisher.

LIST OF LETTERS.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., March 1, 1870.

Ladies' List.

Mrs. M. E. Bodenhamer, Mrs. Matilda Clayton, Miss Nancy E. Charles, Miss Martha Davis, Miss Bettie Dull, Miss Mary Dyle, Mrs. Cytha Frazier, Miss Emma Hamilton, Miss Emily Hamilton, Mrs. Jane Hester, Mrs. Sophrona Kimel, Mrs. Susan Keller, Mrs. Elizabeth Kimbell, Miss Mary Ketner, Miss Nancy E. Martin, Mrs. Jinnie Morris, Miss Catherine Miller, Miss Lucy Robertson, Miss A. M. Shouse.

Gentleman's List.

James T. Albertson, C. F. Burkhard, Millard Bodenhamer, J. B. Bodenhamer, N. J. Bodenhamer, Sidney B. Boggs, Lewis Baker, John Ceckle, Franklin Cooper, A. E. Conrad, John Cammel, Sandy Carter, Revd. Jos. S. Dunn, S. P. Davenport, John DuBois, Joel Fulton, A. D. Faircloth, G. A. Hauser, E. Hester, Francen A. Harris, James Hampton, Phillip Hopkins, Henry Inscore, C. Johnson, J. G. Kerner, Alexander Lemons, Asa Masten, Peter W. Mock, Nathaniel Mock, J. W. Miller, Lieut. John P. Nelson, Jesse Reed, Luther Reynolds, Edward Stolls, Wm. R. Snider, Isaac Smith, Abraham Shamel, H. D. Sharp, C. D. Sides, M. V. Smith, M. A. Tesh, Richard Vanhoy, Martin Westmoreland, Joe Wagner, Jacob Wyer, W. A. York

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Just Received,

A Few Diaries,---Cheap.

Wood's Object Lessons

IN BOTANY.

Game of Great Events.

AT THE BOOK-STORE.

Grass, Oats, Potatoes.

PRIME NEW CROP CLOVER SEED, TIMothy, Orchard, and other Grass Seed.

THE SURPRISE AND RAMSDELL'S GENuine Norway Oats.

ALSO SEED POTATOES OF THE EARLY ROSE and other good northern varieties, for sale by

H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Feb. 18. 6-1m.

SPRING & SUMMER IMPORTATION.

1870.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, SATINS & VELVETS,

Blonds, Nets, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, &c'

STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.

237 AND 239 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.

FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS

IN GREAT VARIETY AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building, Salem, N. C.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of KING, HEGE & CO., of Lexington, N. C., having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are respectfully requested to come forward and settle at once, as no further indulgence can be granted.

Notice is hereby given that all accounts and notes not settled on or before the first of May, 1870, will be placed in officer's hands for collection. A. C. Hege is authorized to settle all demands.

R. A. KING, *Tennent.*
A. C. HEGE.

Feb. 4, 1870.

A. C. Hege having entered into co-partnership with T. S. Welfare, respectfully solicits his friends and the public to bestow the same kind patronage on the new firm, of "HEGE & WELFARE," that they so liberally gave to King, Hege & Co. Business will be carried on at the *old stand*, where our customers may be assured they will receive the greatest attention, and be supplied with the CHEAPEST and BEST Goods the market can offer.

Feb. 4, 1870.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE,

In words of one sylable.—At the BOOK-STORE

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements.

NO. 9.

I am compelled to differ, as also from his opinion of our ability to pay. He says, "we are able to pay the interest on the whole of this debt, and those who will come after us will be abundantly able to pay the principal." He also says, "we must go on. We cannot recede. We must pay the interest on our bonds, and thus keeping faith and at the same time putting our bonds at such a figure as they should command. The various Railroad companies can dispose of those they have on hand, realize the money for them, and press their works to completion. The present State debt should not and I believe will not be increased. This is the dictate alike of justice and sound policy—justice to our creditors, and sound policy, because to increase the debt would be to oppress the people. But the debt has been honestly contracted; our bonds have been put on the market; they have been sold, and we have received the money for them, and we are bound in every way that a [illegible] known to the faculty as being the concentrated fluid extract of Sarsaparilla united with other valuable medicinal herbs, and is guaranteed as chemically pure.

FOR THE CURE OF

SCROFULA AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is compounded expressly for purifying and cleansing the blood of all infirmities, going at once to the fountain-head of disease. It extinguishes

Tumors, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Boils, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Waste of Vitality.

We all know that the promiscuous vaccination indulged in during the late war bred the most villanous diseases. Vaccination puss was taken from the arms of many persons full of scrofulous sores.

Then, of course, the impurities of the scrofulous patient were absorbed in the blood of men otherwise without diseases, and both became infected alike. Men, women and children throughout all the West are most wofully diseased from this cause, and know not, till a few months ago, the origin of it.

Henry's Constitution Renovator

Relieves the entire System of Pains and Aches, enlivens the spirits, and sends new blood

BOUNDING THROUGH EVERY VEIN.

It imparts a

Sparkling Brightness to the Eye,
A Rosy glow to the Cheek,
A Ruby Tinge to the Lips,
A Clearness to the Head,
Brightness to the Complexion,
Buoyancy to the Spirits,
And Happiness on all Sides.

For all affections of the kidneys it is unsurpassed.

People have been rescued, as it were, from the very jaws of death, by a timely use of this great remedy.

EXTRACTS FROM VARIOUS LETTERS.

"Doctor, I was vaccinated in the hospital.—Before that I had no skin disease. Until I had a bottle of your "Constitution Renovator," sent me by Mr. Roper, of Columbia, Mo., I suffered tortures with running sores. Since I used two bottles I am all well except a small sore on the calf of my left leg, and that is getting well fast."

This from a lady.—"And now my skin is clear and fair as a babe's. My complexion, thanks to your "Renovator," is beautiful."

"Yes, yes, I may well say such relief was unknown to me before. Enclosed find five dollars for six bottles; two families here want to try it."

"I was very much troubled with syphilis.—Your remedy seems to be curing me fast. Send 4 bottles per Express."

"No more rheumatism. Three bottles of Constitution Renovator have made me a new man."

"Doctor, enclosed find $5. Please send me a supply. Two families here want to try your Constitution Renovator."

We have not space for more of the above extracts, but you can ask your neighbor about the remedy. Every one has something good to say, as it cures every time.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF THE URINE, &c., &c., &c.

And for Female Diseases,

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, and Want of Appetite, is unsurpassed.

CAUTION!—In ordering our remedy always place the number of our Post-Office Box on your letters. The new law in our New York Post Office compels this.

Address, **DR. M. E. HENRY & CO.,**
Director-General Berlin Hospital, Prussia.
Agency of the United States
Laboratory, 276 Pearl Street,
Post-Office Box 5272, NEW YORK.

☞ CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR is $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Patients are requested to correspond confidentially, and reply will be made by following mail.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

Feb. 25, 1870. 7-1y

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF

TEXT-BOOKS

FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE State Educational Board of North Carolina have adopted the following Books for uniform use in the Public Schools:

Parker & Watson's National Spellers.
Parker & Watson's National Readers.
Davie's Arithmetics.
Monteith & McNally's Geographies.
Monteith's Youth's History of the U. S.
Beer's System of Penmanship.

☞ For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 11, 1870.

☞ Everybody is reading and talking about those marvelous books, "THE GATES AJAR," and "GATES WIDE OPEN."

A few copies at the Salem Bookstore
Sent by mail for $1 60.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS

Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE

Humorous.

Sentimental youth—'My dear Maria, will you share my lot for life?'

Practical girl—'How many acres in your lot, sir?'

Young women should set good examples, for young men are always following them.

Plain English from an Irishman.—An Irish friend of ours the other day thundered out a noble answer to a pestiferous dun. 'Ye may call, sir, for the dirty bill this day month, and if I see your ugly face before that day, begorrum I'll have to take the receipt from your executor.'

Sharp Repartee.—A countryman sowing his ground, two smart fellows riding that way, one of them called to him with an insolent air, 'Well, honest fellow, 'tis your business to sow, but we reap the fruits of your labor.' To which the countryman replied, 'Tis very likely you may, for I am sowing hemp.'

Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated portrait painter, is said to have once met a lady in a street in Boston, who hailed him with: 'Ah! Mr Stuart, I have just seen your likeness, and kissed it because it was so much like you.' 'And did it kiss you in return?' 'Why, no.' 'Then,' said Stuart, 'it was not like me.'

'Bob, that's a very fine horse you have there; how much is he worth?'

'Three hundred and fifty dollars.'

'Not so much as that?'

'Yes every cent of it—another fifty on top of it.'

'Are you sure?'

'Yes, I'll swear to it.'

'All right.'

'What are you so inquisitive for?'

'Merely for assessing purposes. I am the assessor, and only wanted to know what you rated your nag at.'

'How do I look, Pompy?' said a young dandy to his servant, as he had finished dressing. 'Elegant, massa; you look bold as a lion.' 'Bold as a lion, Pompey! How do you know? you never say a lion.' 'Oh yes, massa, I see one down to massa Jenks', in his stables.' 'Down to Jenks' stables, Pompy! Why you great fool, Jenks has not got a lion; that's a jackass.' 'Can't help it, massa; you look just like him.'

A Scotchman asked an Irishman, 'Why were half-farthings coined in Scotland?' Pat's answer was, 'To give Scotchmen an opportunity of subscribing to charitable institutions.'

NEW BOOKS!

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon,
Elliott's "How Lisa Loved the King,
" Spanish Gipsey,
Auerbach's Black Forest Tales,
Hilt to Hilt, by Cook,
Ethlyn's Mistake, by Miss Holmes,
Art of Conversation,

For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

SEASONABLE BOOKS!

Books of Travel,
New Novels,
Poems.

Together with a full assortment of

BOOKS

FOR FIRESIDE READING,

ust received at the

BOOK-STORE.

VICK'S
Floral Guide For 1870.

THE FIRST EDITION OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND copies of *Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide*, is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful COLORED PLATE—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

BOQUET OF PHLOXES.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

CULTURE OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

State of North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

IT appearing, upon affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Teague, is not a resident of this State, and cannot be personally served with a summons in this case, and that the plaintiff hath cause of action against the defendant: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication of the summons be made for six weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, which summons is in the words and figures as follows, to wit:

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff, against John Teague, Defendant. } Summons.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County...Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon John Teague, the Defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to appear at the office of Sup. Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, within twenty-five days, after service of this summons on him, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which is served with this summons; and let him take notice, that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with interest on that sum from the 21st day of July, 1858, to the time when it shall be paid subject to a credit of $38 06, from April, 1867.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 11th day of January, 1870. JOHN BLACKBURN,
Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth Co.

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff. against John Teague, Defendant. } Attachment

Two hundred and fifty dollars, due by promissory note, with interest from 21st day of July, 1858, subject to a credit of $38 06, paid in April, 1867. Warrant for attachment returnable before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth county, at his office in Winston, on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1870, when and where the said defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint, dated this the 12th day of January, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk.
Feb. 4, 1870. 6w-pr. fee $15

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